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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1871. NO. 255.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Fire at Rheims—Disastrous Petroleum Explosion—Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded and Many Buildings Burned—Ship Foundered at Sea—Thirty Lives Lost—Asiatic Cholera in Poland—The Czar and the Evangelical Alliance—Meeting at Hyde Park Dispersed, &c. &c.

Explosion of Petroleum and Great Fire at Rheims—Sanitary Condition of Paris Good.

PARIS, July 16.—The great fire at Rheims to-day was occasioned by the explosion of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded, and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned.

The *Journal Officiel* states the explosion in the works of St. Maur, at Vincennes, was accidental, and that six persons were killed and thirty wounded.

A solemn requiem mass will be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in honor of the martyred Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy.

The sanitary condition of Paris at present is good.

Sympathy of the Czar with the Evangelical Alliance—Public Meeting in Hyde Park Dispersed.

LONDON, July 17.—Gortschakoff has expressed to the deputation of the American Evangelical Alliance the sympathy of the Czar with the object of their prayers, viz: The advancement of the cause of religious liberty in Russia.

The police of London have dispersed a meeting in Hyde Park, the object of which was to promote emigration from the United Kingdom. This action was rendered necessary by the noise and confusion incidental to the proceedings.

Prince Imperial, Frederick William, is expected at Osborne on Saturday next.

The Chief of Police of Dublin died yesterday from the wounds he received from a pistol shot fired at him since at the hands of a supposed Fenian. The murderer is under arrest.

The ship Nahamon, from Bombay bound to Penang, has foundered in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

It is officially announced that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in several places in Poland.

The Archbishop of Tours to Succeed Mr. Darboy—Payment of Indemnity to Germany.

PARIS, July 17.—An announcement that the Archbishop of Tours succeeds the late Monseigneur Darboy as Archbishop of Paris is confirmed.

Owing to delay in the German financial affilities, the delivery of the first half milliard of indemnity to the Germans has not been consummated.

Maritime News.

LONDON, July 17.—Arrived out: Steamers Germania, City of Brussels, Oceanica and Nevada, all from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 17, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91⅜; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes 56 francs 2 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 17.—Petroleum 49 francs 2 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9⅞@9¾d.

California wheat 11s 6d; spring 10s 4d@10s 6d; winter 11s. Corn—No 2 mixed 31s 3d. Cheese 54s.

MIDDLESEX, PA.

James Green Drowned While Bathing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIDDLESEX, PA., July 17, 1871.

About one o'clock, this afternoon, a man named James Green was drowned, about a half mile north of this place, in the Shenango river, while bathing. He had swam across and had got about the center of the stream on his return, when he sank. It is supposed he took a cramp and sunk before his friends, who were standing on the bank, could reach him. The river was dragged and the body recovered about three o'clock this afternoon. He was a married man, and aged about twenty-eight years.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

An Old Farmer Drops Dead—A House Struck by Lightning and All the Inmates Stunned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 17, 1871.

John Schanneker, an old farmer, aged seventy years, living two miles from here, dropped dead today while walking across a field. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

The house of Martin Bender, near here, was struck by lightning last evening, doing considerable damage. The family was deadly stunned, but fortunately no lives were lost.

A VITAL QUESTION.

Have Processions a Right to Occupy the Public Streets?—A Proposal by the New York Police Commissioners to Prohibit All Except Military and Funeral Processions.

NEW YORK, July 17.—In the Board of Police Commissioners, Commissioner Manierre offered a preamble declaring the occupation of public thoroughfares by parades and processions has grown to be an evil to such magnitude as to require police regulation or prohibition; that such occupation, which is not a right but only a toleration, has become odious and dangerous: therefore

Resolved, That excepting the parades of the national guards and funeral processions, no procession of any kind shall be permitted to occupy the streets of New York, unless by permission of the Board of Police, in which event the Superintendent shall give an escort and proper protection.

Commissioner Barr offered a substitute for obtaining a legal opinion on the best method of dealing with street processions, and that Commissioner Manierre be referred to a committee composed of Bosworth and Barr. Mayor Hall, in seconding Barr's motion, denied the lawful right of any procession except military to occupy the streets, and said the authorities were perfectly justified in breaking processions up. That it was done in a recent instance for the first time simply shows that the question was never before presented for decision. Never before did any procession engender circumstances threatening a breach of the peace.

On the Mayor's motion three days' leave of absence, in batches of one hundred at a time, were granted to the patrolmen who faithfully performed their duties on the 12th.

CHICAGO.

Funeral of Tad Lincoln—The City Losing Its Strong Scent—Death of Hon. David Leith—Base Ball.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The remains of Thomas Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, were taken from this city last evening to Springfield in a special car tendered for the purpose by the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and followed at Oak Ridge, near that city, beside those of his father and brother Willie, this morning. The funeral took place from the residence of Nenian W. Edwards, an uncle of the deceased, and was attended by an immense concourse of citizens of Springfield and the State. Among the leading citizens of the State present were Senator Trumbull, Judge David Davies, Gen. Hardee, Col. Sheridan, J. Young Scammon, William B. Ogden, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, &c.

The turning of the Channel of Chicago river towards the Mississippi is already regarded as a success. The color of the water in the former, which has heretofore been as black as ink, is now blue and pleasant to the sight, and the stench is fast disappearing. There is general rejoicing among the people.

Hon. David Leith, Representative in the Illinois Legislature from Effingham county, died at his home a few days since.

The match game of base ball to-day between the White Stockings, of this city, and Eckfords, of Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of seven to one.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 7:30 P. M.

No important change is reported from the Pacific coast. The barometer has fallen rapidly this afternoon in the extreme Northwest. Thence increases continues in the extreme Southwest. The low pressure which existed Sunday evening south of Pennsylvania, has probably moved Southeastward, and the barometer has fallen decidedly in Georgia. The temperature is lower on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. Fresh northwesterly winds prevail from Virginia to Main, and westward. Northeast winds are reported in Missouri to Indiana and Tennessee. Rain and threatening weather is now expected from Northern Florida and Georgia, and also from Nebraska.

PROBABILITIES.

The conditions are favorable for local storms tonight from Missouri to Tennessee. Threatening weather with light rain will probably extend over the Carolinas, with severe local storms. Pleasant weather will probably continue from the lower lakes to the Atlantic. The low barometer in the extreme northwest will probably extend to Lake Huron on Tuesday evening, with local storms west of Lake Michigan.

MORE "LOCAL DISTURBANCE."

Vineland, N. J., Visited by a Fearful Tornado Sunday Evening—A Church, Two Railway Depots and Two Dwellings Destroyed—No Loss of Life.

VINELAND, N. J., July 17.—A fearful tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning and heavy rain, struck this town last evening. The loss of property or of blds was very severe. The roofs of houses, trees and fences were destroyed. The most severe losses are the destruction of the Episcopal Church, two railroad depots and two dwelling houses. The loss of the Church is especially felt. In one of the houses destroyed six men were gathered, when the roof was taken off and the walls fell in, wounding some, but none dangerously. No loss of life is reported. The tornado seems to have been confined locally, the country within a quarter of a mile of town escaping from its effects.

NORTH CAROLINA

Another Outrage by Loury's Band of Negro Outlaws.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—In Robeson county, this morning, Loury and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed Daniel Murdock McLean, a prominent citizen, and Hugh McLean, his brother, a youth only thirteen years old. They also wounded Archibald McCollum. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy, and were fired on from a thick piece of woods. A state of terror exists among the women and children in Robeson county. The sheriff has a posse of one hundred and fifty men in the field, but their efforts thus far to capture the outlaws have been utterly fruitless.

In Wheeling on Saturday a boy seven years old, named James W. Shriver was run over by a street car and instantly killed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The New Jersey Lease.

Four-fifths of the Stock of the United Companies Signed in Its Favor—Something About New Projects in Pennsylvania, &c., &c.

BILL IN EQUITY FILED AGAINST ERIE.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Heath & Raphael filed a bill in equity to-day in the clerks office of the United States Circuit Court, enjoining the Erie Railway Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from making any further increase in the registry of stock of the Erie Railway Company.

THE LEASE—THE REQUISITE AMOUNT OF STOCK SECURED.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* is informed that about four-fifths of the aggregate stock of the United Companies have been signed in favor of the Pennsylvania Central, and that more than the requisite two-thirds of the stock of each Company have been signed.

NEW PROJECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Punxsutawney *Philadelphian* of the 13th says: At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company, a resolution was passed to reopen the stock books and increase the stock and subscription to at least one hundred thousand dollars, after which the survey and location will be made immediately. When this is completed the Company intend issuing bonds for a sufficient amount to build and equip a first-class road which will be located and run entirely by the best company in the State, and will be negotiated and the necessary amount raised to complete the road in two years. The right men are at the head of the project and evince a determination to make it a success.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Warren and Jefferson Railroad Company, held in Warren, Colonel J. Condit Smith was elected President, Colonel L. F. Watson Vice President, and J. G. McPherson Secretary. The following are the names of the Directors: J. C. Smith, L. F. Watson, J. McPherson, R. Brown, J. R. Clark, J.W. Fall, T. D. Higgins and ——Smith. The Warren *Ledger* understands "that the work will soon be commenced. The completion of the road will give the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh road the coal-carrying business of the country it is intended to open up. When we speak a few weeks ago of the benefits soon to accrue to this place, we had in view the early completion of this road; and we are assured that the parties who have control of it are men who are able to build it, and that it is for their interest, and that they will do so."

The Huntingdon *Journal* is informed by a correspondent that the survey of a route for the East Broad Top Railroad was commenced on the 1st inst., and it is expected to have the line located in less than a year.

There is much interest in Fayette county in regard to the proposed narrow-gauge road from Fairchance to Greene county, to run through on the coal level of the Monongahela river, in order to open up the coke, coal, lumber, and ore interest. From present indications it will be built. The Uniontown *Genius* thinks the day is not far distant when Fairchance will be the center of several narrow-gauge roads, all feeders to the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: "The Lehigh Railroad from Schwenksville to Green Lake, a distance of six miles, is progressing. The workmen are engaged in grading, building bridges and laying tracks, and as coal, lime and lumber yards will be established along this route, the company intend to build are anxiously waiting for the road to be finished. In the short distance of six miles the Lehighmen is crossed three times, and three other bridges and trestles across considerable streams have to be erected."

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Col. Arms has completed the survey of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad to Lititz, a distance of forty-four and a half miles. From Lancaster to Ephrata the road will have a level easy grade with very few obstacles in the way of deep cuts, &c.

REMEDY FOR THE EVILS ARISING FROM GREAT RAILWAY COMBINATIONS.

An article in the *Financial Chronicle* discusses the evils arising from the great railway combinations of the day, closing with the following paragraph: Another lively opponent of these ultra movements is the projection of new competing lines of road. As one of the numerous illustrations of this we may mention the proposed short railroad to Chicago. It is suggested by the opponents of the Vanderbilt monopoly. It proposes to shorten the time between Chicago and New York to twenty hours, to tap the largest anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, to place Pittsburgh 36 miles nearer to New York; Cleveland, 120 miles; St. Louis, 77 miles, and Chicago 96 miles. It promises to grade from Chicago to Lockport at four-fifths the present cost, and to be ready for operation by 1876. Such propositions are both a consequence and a remedy of the evil we are discussing. Without the vast combination of capitalists to which the railroad public have been familiarized in the past few years such large enterprises could not be attempted; and in presence of such enterprises ever waiting to be realized there is continually good interest long before the movements or oppose the beneficent issues of railroad progress.

CHICAGO EXTENSION OF THE B., W. AND P. RAILROAD.

The Toledo *Blade* of Saturday last says: It is known that the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now engaged in surveying a direct route for the extension of that road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and that when the route is finally determined upon it will be built without delay. The survey is completed, we are informed, from Pittsburgh to Havana, a small station on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, eight miles south of Monroeville, Ohio. From thence it is expected, according to the programme now being pursued, the line will run to Defiance on the Toledo, Wabash and Western, thence to Fort Wayne on its way the Dayton and Michigan Railway at a point now called Ellsworth. If we are rightly informed, the engineers are now at work on this point of the line. From Defiance it is expected that the engineers will work their way along the Bryan, and through Lagrange and Steuben counties to Laporte.

This route is being pursued under the impression that distance is saved sufficient to atone for a loss of advantages offered by one passing through Toledo. It can be shown, however, that the present line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to come direct from Havana to Toledo, and to run a line located about midway between the old and the Air Line route of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to Chicago will make the distances about fifteen or twenty miles over the line now in process of survey. And the superior advantages to the Baltimore and Ohio road of locating this extension through Toledo are so manifest that few of them need only be suggested. If the Baltimore directors of that road, to persuade them to change their plan accordingly. We wish earnestly to call the attention of the people of Toledo to the subject that they may take prompt and energetic measures to secure this road, before its location elsewhere is fully concluded upon.

We can say that by the route through Toledo the road would afford a paying business forthwith, which the route being surveyed further south would not do, a great part of it lying through a new country for the first twenty years per haps to come. Along the line through Toledo the road would cross few or no competing lines, consequently would feel less reduction through competition. At Toledo, also, better connections can be made for through business with the canals and main lines of railway which concentrate here. The Miami and the Wabash and Erie canals bring a large grain business to Toledo, which this road cannot intercept at a point remote from the lake. Grain freights, as all business men know, seek the lake before embarking for the ocean. Here the Baltimore and Ohio trail would get at least a share of the ocean bound freights which it could not get elsewhere.

NEW FREIGHT SCHEDULE FROM NEW YORK TO THE WEST.

A new freight schedule from New York to the West has been agreed upon by the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Central lines. It is as follows, the figures being given for first-class freights:

New York to	New.	Old.
Cleveland, Ohio	49c	60c
Columbus, Ohio	60	81
Dayton, Ohio	66	88
Cincinnati, Ohio	69	93
Indianapolis, Indiana	71	96
Evansville, Indiana	85	1 15
Louisville, Kentucky	85	1 14
St. Louis, Missouri	97	1 29
Toledo, Ohio	58	78
Quincy, Illinois	97	1 29
Chicago, Illinois	75	1 00
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	75	1 00
Detroit, Michigan	53	71

STEAM ON LAKES.

New York to	New.	Old.
Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit	43c.	63c.

STEAM AROUND LAKES TO MICHIGAN PORTS.

New York to	New.	Old.
Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine	52c.	71c.

FROM PORTER TO PROFESSOR.

Colored Man Appointed to a Chair in a Mississippi University—Interesting Story.

Lawrence Minor, a colored porter on the steamer General Lytle, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, was a few days since tendered one of the chairs in Alcorn University, in the State of Mississippi, and has accepted the position. Alcorn University was founded a year or two since by the State Legislature, and an endowment fund of $50,000 per annum has been granted for its support. The *Courier-Journal* gives an interesting history of Professor Minor. He was born on "Linwood" plantation in Louisiana. His father was the rich owner of the plantation, a teacher up to the time of his death. He had three children by Minor's mother, two boys and one girl. Before the father's death he was impo tuned by the lady members of his family—which was not to be one of the best in the South—to give his children a thorough education, which he consented, and engaged a private tutor for that purpose. As they grew up he prepared to send them North, where better facilities existed, but death intervened before carrying out his intentions. He left provision in his will, however, manumitting the children and their mother, and providing for the further education of Mr. Minor. In the year 1846 Lawrence, then quite a young man, entered the class of '20 in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he said to have been distinguished for proficiency in every study he undertook. During his senior year, however, a slight difficulty occurred between himself and one of the tutors, which was brought to the attention of the faculty. The option was given him either to apologize or be dismissed, but, with all the blood of his father boiling in his veins at the real or fancied injustice done him, he embraced the latter alternative, and left the college. In 1850 he went to New Orleans, and taught school for four years or more. He then went to Ohio, and, coming North, went on the river as porter on one of the steamers of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, where he remained until taking a similar position on the mail line between this city and Cincinnati. In this position he remained until the reception of the news of his appointment as Professor in Alcorn University. This appointment carries with it a salary of $2,500 per annum, and, if we mistake not, the place will lead to a much higher emolument.

In personal appearance Mr. Minor is a strikingly handsome man for one of his color. He is a bright mulatto, with the features peculiar to his race but slightly developed. He is very tall, rather stout, and dignified in demeanor. His conversation is fluent and pleasant, discussing any subject you may introduce. He has always borne the reputation with those with whom he been connected as quite a remarkable man, and is perhaps as well known upon the river from Cincinnati to Henderson as almost any man above or below him in position. He will make his mark in the future of Mississippi, now that negro suffrage has become an established thing, in his capacity as teacher.

CRIME.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Albert Myers was shot dead this morning by Michael L. Rodgers. Cause, jealousy. The murderer was imprisoned.

Francis Montesth, clerking in Chappin's store in St. James parish, was murdered May 19, his body thrown in the river, the store robbed and burned by four negroes. A jury composed of six white and six colored men to-day found them guilty of arson, burglary and murder, penalty death.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Development in Clarion County.

Affairs at Reno, Cranberry, Parker, Milton Farm and Elsewhere—A Test Well in Mercer County.

CLARION COUNTY.

R. H. Brown, Esq., editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, spent his holiday among the oil fields of Clarion county, and writes as follows of what he saw:

The following is a list of the producing wells on the south side of the Allegheny, and north of the Clarion river, being all in Richland township, Clarion county:

Fox Farm—Fox & Fink, five wells, yielding in the aggregate about one hundred barrels a day; Porterfield & Treat, two wells, pumped by horse power, four barrels; Fertig & Hammond, three wells, twenty-four barrels; Palmer and others, one well, seven barrels.

Coblin Farm, (formerly Lupert)—Soult & Dower, one well, eight barrels.

Soult & Dower Lot (formerly Joel Fink)—Soult & Dower, one well, eight barrels.

Tippery Lot—Palmer and others, about 60 barrels.

Nolan, Panton & Andrews, (formerly Samuel Rupert farm)—Gas well, drilled through large casing, and flow over white drilling. Expect to go about 1,000 feet deep.

The above shows a production of over 200 barrels a day, without counting the gas well. About thirty new wells are on the way, and double that number of leases taken. Land is rising in price—ranging from $100 to $200 an acre, and higher still, close to the best wells. The following are some of the new developments:

Mr. Palmer and others are making preparations to sink another well on the Tippery lot. Wm. P. Finley and others are starting a well on land of Eli Ritz, in Petersburg; one on land of Lewis Culmer, in Petersburg, and two on the farm of David Shoup, between Petersburg and the Nellie well. A. S. Palmer and others are starting a well on the Shoup farm, and one on the Culmer farm, near Petersburg. Kier & Jackson are starting a well on the farm of Joseph Foust. Hultzapel and others, on land of Ashbach's. Sporr and others are drilling two wells at the Grass flats, on the Clarion river. Frederick and others are starting on land of Chas. Ritz. Allen & Woods, drilling well on land of Wm. Frederick. Scott & Dower have a rig up on land of Coblin. Leeper & Panton, starting on Rupert farm. Leeper & Panton, drilling well on Rupert farm. Many other wells are projected by parties whose names we did not learn. Jacob Sheasley took up his engine to put down a new well near Alum Rock, and we heard of others in the same direction. The oil development is certainly waking up in the Clarion, and there is little doubt but that a large proportion of this county will become valuable oil territory.

RENO.

The Titusville *Courier* of Saturday says: Well No. 38 continues to yield largely; the flow is very steady, and for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon was 225 barrels, for this week ending at that time 1,100 barrels of oil had been secured. Operations on the company's property are active, and appear particularly so just in town, where the owners or one of the city lots have put down one well, and the Reno Company are just as near it as the line would permit; and now two other rigs are up on the same parties, just as near each other as they could be built, with a party doing the work to get them down first. Latest reports place the Reno Company forty feet ahead.

FRANKLIN AND VICINITY.

The Venango *Spectator* has the following interesting items:

The well on the Bredin & Ernst lease, on the Huff farm, commenced pumping on Monday, and is producing one hundred and twenty-five barrels daily. The working interest is owned by John Lynch, James M. Bredin, H. M. Ernst and James W. Grant.

The Findley well No. 5, on the Milton farm, will be completed and tested this week. The indications are good, and the well is said to be completed within the next ten days.

Parties at Spencer struck a well on the Robert McCalmont farm, one mile from Franklin, on last Saturday. It is five hundred and forty-two feet deep, and yields fifteen barrels per hour by the pump.

The Newell well, on the Milton farm, was torpedoed on Wednesday, and a short time after pumping was commenced an accident happened to the valve, making it necessary to stop for repairs. The well is rating favorably, and is producing a lot of oil, and will be one of the largest in this vicinity.

The Jee Powley well, No. 2, on the McCalmont farm, near Franklin, which has been engaged in producing about four barrels, was torpedoed on Wednesday, and has increased its production to over fifty barrels. It is now yielding steady fifty barrels.

PARKER.

The *Northwestern Independent* says the well being sunk by Mr. Thomas McConnell, on the Grant Farm tract of the Dutchess tract, has been drilled nearly through the third sand. For the last week it has thrown out at intervals, large quantities of oil, and presents every indication of proving one of the largest wells in this region. It will doubtless be tubed and pumped in a few days.

Another big well on the south side of Bear Creek. Mr. J. Overey has just finished tubing and commenced to pump another well on the Gibson farm. It throws out oil and water in paying quantities to equal the best of the wells on that side of Bear Creek, and there is no doubt that it may yield forty, fifty or sixty barrels per day.

Mr. Forker has sunk another well on the Robinson farm, and work of the Parker Exploring Co. so far proves to be the largest in this region. It has been pumping for several days and is still yielding fully 150 bbls per day. This well is also located in Butler county, on the southwest corner of the Robinson farm, near the George Hall tract.

CRANBERRY.

Two wells were about finished on the Milton farm last week, between the best wells, one of which, located on the Fisher and Harrington lease, was tested, and yielded at the rate of about twenty barrels daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Petroleum Center *Record* learn that on Monday last a well on the Oleopolis farm, owned by W. T. Baum, of Franklin, was tubed and is now flowing forty barrels of oil daily. A heavy vein of gas prevents the well being pumped.

The Shamburg *Herald* says: The test well at West Middlesex still gives good indications of oil. The first sand rock was reached a few days ago, and is pronounced by experienced oil men to be the best quality similar to that found in the Venango regions. We hope they will continue digging and thoroughly test the territory and, if found, the line of oil.

Messrs. Bryan, Dillingham & Co. shipped last Monday the Bryan, Dillingham & Co. well, which is a complete set of dry drilling tools, with necessary fishing tools and well rig complete. They will be used in drilling the oil in the neighborhood of Bryan.

—The Oil City *Register says*: A good well, producing from three to five barrels per day, was recently struck on the lands of the Conplanter Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. The Pure Oil Company, comprising 200 acres, are located adjoining our city limits.

—The Petroleum Center *Record* of Saturday has the following items: A new well was struck on the Dempsey farm, near Kane City, Cherrytree Run, about four days ago, which is producing eight to ten barrels per day. It is located on lease 30 of the Dempsey farm, and is owned by T. O'Donnel, of Kane City. The well has a liberal supply of gas—enough to run itself and several drilling wells.

—Several small wells have recently been struck on the Pithole oil territory. Their average production is five to six barrels per day. Several new ones are going down. Oil matters are quite lively in that vicinity.

STATE NEWS.

The young men of Erie are talking of starting an "Anti-Treating Society."

Judging from articles in the Titusville papers, the streets in that city must be in a fearful filthy condition. Cholera, typhoid fever and kindred evils are spoken of as certain to result from further neglect.

Prof. John B. Mueller, of Lancaster, was killed by falling from a window in a Baltimore hotel last week.

The last small-pox patient was discharged from the Erie hospital on Friday.

Mrs. Sarah Lindsay, widow of David Lindsay, one of the first settlers of Wellsboro, Tioga county, died on the 4th inst., at the age of eighty-four.

John S. Wiley, a much respected citizen of London, Franklin county, hung himself on the 8th inst., in his hay loft.

A Corry schoolmaster recently received the following notice: "You will oblige me not to pouse that wall Bone on the Lipse of my Litel danter. Give your Hart to god and perhaps you will have more Pacench."

The Lancaster *Express* says: We mentioned some time ago an instance of an old lady ninety years of age—Mrs. Weidman—who walked all the way from this to Manheim, a distance of ten miles, rather than wait for the cars. This called out an account of another old lady in the country; and now we hear of the "champion old man." His name is Jacob Palm, and he is eighty-seven years old and lives near Reinholdsville, West Cocalico township. He is possessed of all his body he enjoys astonishing good hearing and good sight, never having used spectacles in his life, although he is a constant reader of two German papers. He owns a farm of 250 acres and although it is worked by his son, yet the old gentleman works harder than any one else—simple because he cannot tolerate idleness. He has worked at harvesting every day during the season, and the other day bantered his son (aged fifty-three years), to a friendly contest in cradling. The hardy farmer accepted, the work commenced, and the old gentleman outstripped his son in considerable—both—notwithstanding his son is an able-bodied man and understands his business. Mr. Palm eats all his fresh meat, and is certainly a remarkable example of well preserved manhood.

A List That Tells Everything.

The statement that New York city is under control of the Irish Catholics has been pronounced false. Facts, however, are incontrovertible things; and the following list shows that with the exception of the Mayor's office, every branch of the city is headed by or under the control of an Irish Catholic:

P. B. Sweeny, President Park Commissioners, Roman Catholic.

Richard B. Connolly, Controller, Roman Catholic.

Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, Roman Catholic.

Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, Roman Catholic.

James B. Nicholson, Commissioner of Charities, Roman Catholic.

Thomas Brennan, Commissioner of Charities, Roman Catholic.

William Hitchman, President Fire Department, Roman Catholic.

John H. Williams, President Board of Exchange, Roman Catholic.

Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Roman Catholic.

Michael Connolly, Clerk Common Pleas, Roman Catholic.

J. H. McCunn, Judge Superior Court, Roman Catholic.

J. Brady, Judge Supreme Court, Roman Catholic.

C. P. Daly, Judge Court Common Pleas, Roman Catholic.

James M. Sweeny, Clerk Superior Court, Roman Catholic.

L. Clancy, Clerk Marine Court, Roman Catholic.

Thomas J. Barr, Police Commissioner, Roman Catholic.

Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate, Roman Catholic.

Richard O'Gorman, Pres't Com. Emigration, Roman Catholic.

Thomas J. Creamer, Tax Commissioner, Roman Catholic.

John Galvin, President Board Assistant Aldermen, Roman Catholic.

Wm. H. Maloney, Clerk Board Assistant Aldermen, Roman Catholic.

Thomas Coman, President Board Aldermen, Roman Catholic.

John J. Bradley, Chamberlain, Roman Catholic.

Edward Hogan, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.

Thomas A. Ledwith, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.

E. J. Shandley, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.

John McQuade, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.

Dennis Quinn, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.

Thomas Kivlin, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.

Joseph McGuire, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.

Wm. J. Kane, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.

Bernard Smyth, President Department Public Instruction, Roman Catholic.

John Mullaly, Health Commissioner, Roman Catholic.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mammoth Floating Iron Dock to be Built.

A Chance for Pittsburgh Iron Workers—Resignation of Commissioner Parker—First Quarter's Interest on the New Bonds Due August 1—The "Tribune" Correspondents and Telegraphers Indicted—Movement in North Carolina for a New Constitution, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1871.

The North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

Attorney General Akerman, in a speech at Weldon, Saturday, took occasion to express his opinion as to the course of the Government in case, through a convention or otherwise, two State governments should claim existence in North Carolina. He takes the ground that the present movement to change the Constitution of the State is contrary to the understanding under which the State was admitted, and that only trouble could come to the State by carrying out the present intention of those seeking to secure a Constitution that will overthrow the reconstruction Constitution.

A Chance for Pittsburgh Iron Workers.

The Navy Department is soliciting plans and contracts for the construction of a mammoth floating iron dock for use in repairing vessels in our various stations. It is to be of sufficient strength and size to raise an iron-clad vessel 250 feet long and 65 feet wide, and 6,000 tons displacement.

The First Quarterly Interest

On the new bonds is due August first. Books for transfer will close this week, while the interest accrued during the quarter will go forward. The Treasury Department has the postoffice address of the bondholders, a check for the amount of interest will be sent by mail direct. Where the address is not known, payment will be made through the sub-Treasurers as heretofore.

Journalists Indicted.

The grand jury has found bills of indictment against the two correspondents and manager of the telegraph and one operator, for refusing to answer the questions of the Senate Committee. It is asserted here, by good lawyers, that under the law creating the police court of the District of Columbia, and the indictments of the Grand Jury do not go before the latter, and it is believed the whole thing will now fall through.

The Resignation of Commissioner Parker

Has been caused by the authority exercised by the Indian Commissioners over all affairs of the office, but chiefly by the decision under which all vouchers for payment of whatever character were first submitted to the Commission for their approval. The President has indorsed Commissioner Parker fully, but has tried as far as possible to avoid taking part in the contest between the Indian Commission and the head of the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1871.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

It is understand that certain questions in regard to the application of McGarrahan for the restoration of his record in the Interior Department will be referred to the Attorney General for decision.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has returned to the Internal Revenue office the case of the New York Central Railroad, to be adjusted without taking into consideration the appeal now before the Department. Commissioner Douglass asked delay for a reasonable time in ordering the collection of the tax, in order to investigate the books and other official documents in the Treasury Department. The delay. It is five hundred and forty-two feet deep, and yields fifteen barrels per hour by the pump.

The Newell well, on the Milton farm, was torpedoed on Wednesday, and a short time after pumping was commenced an accident happened to the valve, making it necessary to stop for repairs. The well is rating favorably, and is producing a lot of oil, and will be one of the largest in this vicinity.

The Jee Powley well, No. 2, on the McCalmont farm, near Franklin, which has been engaged in producing about four barrels, was torpedoed on Wednesday, and has increased its production to over fifty barrels. It is now yielding steady fifty barrels.

PARKER.

The *Northwestern Independent* says the well being sunk by Mr. Thomas McConnell, on the Grant Farm tract of the Dutchess tract, has been drilled nearly through the third sand. For the last week it has thrown out at intervals, large quantities of oil, and presents every indication of proving one of the largest wells in this region. It will doubtless be tubed and pumped in a few days.

Another big well on the south side of Bear Creek. Mr. J. Overey has just finished tubing and commenced to pump another well on the Gibson farm. It throws out oil and water in paying quantities to equal the best of the wells on that side of Bear Creek, and there is no doubt that it may yield forty, fifty or sixty barrels per day.

Mr. Forker has sunk another well on the Robinson farm, and work of the Parker Exploring Co. so far proves to be the largest in this region. It has been pumping for several days and is still yielding fully 150 bbls per day. This well is also located in Butler county, on the southwest corner of the Robinson farm, near the George Hall tract.

CRANBERRY.

Two wells were about finished on the Milton farm last week, between the best wells, one of which, located on the Fisher and Harrington lease, was tested, and yielded at the rate of about twenty barrels daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Petroleum Center *Record* learn that on Monday last a well on the Oleopolis farm, owned by W. T. Baum, of Franklin, was tubed and is now flowing forty barrels of oil daily. A heavy vein of gas prevents the well being pumped.

The Shamburg *Herald* says: The test well at West Middlesex still gives good indications of oil. The first sand rock was reached a few days ago, and is pronounced by experienced oil men to be the best quality similar to that found in the Venango regions. We hope they will continue digging and thoroughly test the territory and, if found, the line of oil.

Messrs. Bryan, Dillingham & Co. shipped last Monday the Bryan, Dillingham & Co. well, which is a complete set of dry drilling tools, with necessary fishing tools and well rig complete. They will be used in drilling the oil in the neighborhood of Bryan.

—The Oil City *Register says*: A good well, producing from three to five barrels per day, was recently struck on the lands of the Conplanter Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. The Pure Oil Company, comprising 200 acres, are located adjoining our city limits.

—The Petroleum Center *Record* of Saturday has the following items: A new well was struck on the Dempsey farm, near Kane City, Cherrytree Run, about four days ago, which is producing eight to ten barrels per day. It is located on lease 30 of the Dempsey farm, and is owned by T. O'Donnel, of Kane City. The well has a liberal supply of gas—enough to run itself and several drilling wells.

—Several small wells have recently been struck on the Pithole oil territory. Their average production is five to six barrels per day. Several new ones are going down. Oil matters are quite lively in that vicinity.

STATE NEWS.

The young men of Erie are talking of starting an "Anti-Treating Society."

Judging from articles in the Titusville papers, the streets in that city must be in a fearful filthy condition. Cholera, typhoid fever and kindred evils are spoken of as certain to result from further neglect.

Prof. John B. Mueller, of Lancaster, was killed by falling from a window in a Baltimore hotel last week.

The last small-pox patient was discharged from the Erie hospital on Friday.

Mrs. Sarah Lindsay, widow of David Lindsay, one of the first settlers of Wellsboro, Tioga county, died on the 4th inst., at the age of eighty-four.

John S. Wiley, a much respected citizen of London, Franklin county, hung himself on the 8th inst., in his hay loft.

A Corry schoolmaster recently received the following notice: "You will oblige me not to pouse that wall Bone on the Lipse of my Litel danter. Give your Hart to god and perhaps you will have more Pacench."

The Lancaster *Express* says: We mentioned some time ago an instance of an old lady ninety years of age—Mrs. Weidman—who walked all the way from this to Manheim, a distance of ten miles, rather than wait for the cars. This called out an account of another old lady in the country; and now we hear of the "champion old man." His name is Jacob Palm, and he is eighty-seven years old and lives near Reinholdsville, West Cocalico township. He is possessed of all his body he enjoys astonishing good hearing and good sight, never having used spectacles in his life, although he is a constant reader of two German papers. He owns a farm of 250 acres and although it is worked by his son, yet the old gentleman

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE searcher for precise information, concerning the feeling existing among Democrats in this State has only to peruse the extracts from Democratic papers and writers, printed in another column. There is no doubt that the "new departure" has chilled the party in this State to the core, and that this state of things, so far from improving is growing worse every day. The Republicans should not, however, count too much on this and conclude that consequently victory is certain. That with proper effort a splendid victory awaits them, we firmly believe; but even a fragment of the opposition will be able to rout us if we break ranks and stack arms.

THE Catholic Irish in San Francisco seem quite equal in modesty to their brethren in New York. On the 5th of July an Italian society, the GARIBALDI Guard, celebrating VICTOR EMANUEL'S entrance into his new capital, hung out a banner inscribed with the words—"Long live Italy and its capital, Rome." A large number of Irishmen gathered around the place and ordered the banner to be taken down, as it contained an insult to His Holiness the Pope. The Italians refused and the Irish threatened violence. The chief of police then made his appearance on the ground, and declared that the banner should remain as long as the Guard desired. It was even borne by the society through the streets with music.

IT is said that a company, organized under legislation obtained in New York, has in contemplation the building of a narrow-gauge railroad from that city to the Mississippi; that liberal offers of assistance have been received from England; that a gentleman in the interest of the enterprise very lately sailed for Liverpool to negotiate for iron and money; and that there is a reasonable probability that such a road will be built. It is reported, furthermore, that the Erie managers have it in contemplation to abandon the wide gauge, they being convinced that a narrow-gauge road can do a profitable business at rates from twenty-five to thirty per cent. cheaper than roads of the ordinary width. That important changes, not to say a revolution, is impending in the railroad world, is altogether certain.

REFERRING to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees freedom of religion, of speech and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble—to which on Saturday we directed its attention—the *Post*, with singular obtuseness, charges us with having ourselves "denounced it by word and deed for nearly ten years," and characterizes our present reference thereto as a "sacrilegious mockery;" the ground of its accusation being that during the war the COMMERCIAL was unsparing in its denunciation of the slaveholders rebellion and of those who opposed its suppression. The reason of this, neighbor, was because rebellion was treason against the United States, and "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," a crime of similar character, although down to this day these things wear to the *Post* the appearance of Constitutional rights. Our contemporary is as far from the point in its patriotism as in its controversy over the religious principle assailed by the New York rioters. Perhaps, however, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that a journal which terms the stamping out of the rebellion "the overthrow of Constitutional free government," should wander in such dreary mazes with respect to these other matters.

THE New York riot had no relation to the Democratic party, and was the result of Protestant bigotry and intolerance, continues to argue the Pittsburgh *Post*. And this, we say, is natural enough. But the facts are, for years the Roman Catholics and Democratic leaders have been working together, whereby the church as such last year obtained half a million of dollars in gratuities from the public treasury. Nearly every department of the city government is presided over by a Roman Catholic Democrat, and so perfect is the union, rather so complete is the domination of the Ecclesiastical over the civil authority, that the demand of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY for the suppression of the Orange parade was instantly responded to by the Mayor and Chief of Police. At the bottom of this is the purpose described in the following declaration, put forth by the leading Roman Catholic publication in this country not ten days before the riot:

"While the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences."

The HALL-KELSO order was the practical application of the above doctrine. Has the *Post* ever dissented from it, or will it pretend that the Roman Catholic doctrine is not here correctly stated? Bishop MCCLOSKEY required the authorities to suppress the Orange parade, which he said was offensive to Catholics, because of the relations of the Church and the Democratic party for common political ends, feeling sure of his power over the Tammany leaders. And the *Post* supports the Bishop in the demand. It is not a question of sentiment, but one of fact, and there is no more mistaking what the fact is than the position of the noonday sun. This is all there is in the case.

JUST before the commencement services of the Atlanta (Georgia) University, Gov. BULLOCK appointed a committee to attend the examination of the students, and report upon their general proficiency, and the conduct of the institution. This board, a majority of whose members are native Southerners and pronounced Democrats, whose judgment should have great weight with the people of the Southern States, after a thorough and searching examination, reports upon the methods of education and the results secured in terms of the very highest praise. Classes were examined in ancient and modern history, composition, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, CÆSAR, VIRGIL and CICERO, XENOPHON, HOMER and the Greek Testament. It is said that the creditable manner in which the pupils went through the severe ordeals to which they were subjected, considerably astonished the committee. The Atlantic *Constitutionalist*, an ultra Southern journal, says:

"We were not prepared to believe what we witnessed. To see colored boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, reciting in Greek and Latin, and demonstrating correctly problems in algebra and geometry, and seemingly understanding what they demonstrated, appeared almost wonderful. Some of the most proficient and advanced scholars, strange as it may seem, are genuine coal-black Africans."

The report itself, signed by the members unanimously, contains the following gratifying admission:

"At every step of the examination we were impressed with the fallacy of the popular idea (which, in common with thousands of others, a majority of the undersigned have heretofore entertained) that the members of the African race are not capable of a high grade of intellectual culture. The rigid tests to which the classes in algebra and geometry and in Latin and Greek were subjected, unequivocally demonstrated that, under judicious training and with persevering study, there are many members of the African race who can attain a high grade of intellectual culture. They proved that they can master intricate problems in mathematics, and fully comprehend the construction of difficult passages in the classics."

When it is considered that the college was only incorporated in 1867, and that the normal and preparatory departments were not opened until 1869, the answer to the question whether the negro is capable of profiting by his educational opportunities would seem to be pretty thoroughly settled. A letter from Atlanta to a Northern gentleman, written since the publication of the report, states that this open confession by men of learning, character and position, has created a profound sensation throughout the community.

ORANGEISM.

Fears are entertained by some that one effect of the New York riots will be to transfer to this country the peculiar feuds by which Ireland has been so long cursed. The Orangemen having been sustained in the right of procession, the Ribbonmen having been put down by the armed hand, it may be expected, we are told, that the latter will certainly initiate on our American soil the system of secret assassination, arson, etc., which beyond the sea seems to them the right mode of dealing with their enemies. Though we are by no means sure that such fears are wholly groundless, we *are* sure that Mayor HALL'S policy, the legal prohibition of Orange displays, is not the right mode of dealing with the difficulty. It is not necessary to characterize the policy by the application of contemptuous or coarsely denunciatory epithets. Every American in whom republican principles and manly instincts have not been neutralized or smothered by superstition, feels that to have carried out the measure to which we allude, would have dishonored not only New York but the entire Republic. While gratifying a limited class, in the great mass of the people of the country it would have left memories of wrong and injustice certain to rankle and generate animosities in the long run fatal to the party whose unreasonable wishes had been gratified. What English statesmen may have deemed the proper way of suppressing old Irish feuds is no concern of ours. It is well enough for them to take into account the origin and the historical relations of the disputes in question. With these, Americans have nothing to do, and are called upon to decide and to act simply in the view of present facts. The truth is, that Orangeism as understood in Ireland has never commanded much of either sympathy or respect among native Americans. According to an account of its origin widely received, it was first gotten up at the instigation of British politicians, as an agency for turning the mutual prejudices of Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants to political account in the strengthening of English rule over the island, during the American revolutionary war, when English rule there was endangered by Irish sympathy for the colonies in revolt. At any rate, when the first Orange Lodge was founded in 1795, the name, as that of a secret society, was already somewhat current. It is certain also that ultra loyalty to the British crown and to the maintenance of Church and State as by law established, was the distinctive badge of the first Orangemen. The lodges from the beginning enjoyed the especial patronage not only of the Protestant nobility and gentry of Ireland, but of the English aristocracy, the Duke of Cumberland being at one time Grand Master. Hence many of the most earnest Irish Protestants have always disliked and distrusted Orangeism and it is not more than two or three years since the first lodge of the society was opened in the United States. It is not to be supposed that these American members of the Order still retain the political principles so ostentatiously proclaimed by its founders in Ireland. The practical object of the Irish Order was to secure and maintain Protestant ascendancy in the island, with all its injustice and domination of class over class. The object of the American order is understood to be to protect our free institutions from the encroachments and machinations of Popery. However much they may sympathize with the aims of the institution, many Americans doubt the need of a secret organization for their accomplishment, while a large majority of candid Americans probably doubt as to both the taste and the expediency of organizing for such a purpose under a name to which, with all its credit and glory so much just odium attaches. The right of the organization to exist and to display its banners as well as to express its opinions can not be questioned, and must be maintained. But admitting, even insisting upon all this, we may reasonably regret that a society whose practical object in this country, in so far as it is understood, is entitled to the respect and sympathy of all who love our free institutions and know the perils by which they are beset, should have chosen a title so intimately identified with the cruel and oppressive rule of the English in Ireland.

MANY newspapers, in mentioning the New York riots of the 12th inst., make the mistake of confounding two different events. The battle of the Boyne, in which WILLIAM of Orange defeated JAMES II, was fought July 1st, 1630. The battle of Aughrim was fought on the 12th of July, 1691. The Irish were commanded by General ST. RUTH, a Frenchman, and the English were commanded by General GINCKEL, a Dutchman. Utterly defeated, the Irish lost seven thousand men; the English had only six hundred killed and about nine hundred wounded. This battle settled the fortunes of JAMES in Ireland, and it was this battle which the Orangemen celebrated in so costly a way on the 12th. GINCKEL was made Earl of Athlone in reward of the victory.

THE New York *Citizen* and the Pittsburgh *Post* sing in the same key. The "Irish Catholics were insulted, purposely, grossly insulted, and deeply angered," says the former paper, as does in effect the latter. In what manner, we beg to inquire? What has been done? Simply rights fully enjoyed by Catholics have been secured to others equally entitled to them. There is something insufferably intolerant in the claim that "Irish Catholics have been insulted and deeply angered" in the proper exercise of authority, that it is difficult to speak calmly of it. But it is well enough to know how Democratic organs still view the maintenance in New York of rights guaranteed to all American citizens, in opposition to the demands of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

AT last Chicago is happy. For several weeks past a large number of workmen have been employed in digging a cut from the horrible stagnant slough, commonly known as the Chicago river, to the Illinois and Michigan canal, for the purpose of carrying off the inky fluid, which has been called water only because boats floated on it, and filling the channel with the clear waters of Lake Michigan. This work was completed on Saturday afternoon, the position of the river having been reversed, so to speak; the mouth becoming the source. Hitherto the sluggish current has by a popular fiction been supposed to flow into Lake Michigan, and thus to the Atlantic Ocean. Hereafter it will run into the canal, and thus into the Illinois river, thence into the Missouri and Mississippi, and on to the Gulf of Mexico. The prospect of getting rid of the putrid odors which heretofore made Chicago a stench in everybody's nostrils is received with rapturous delight by all classes of its inhabitants, displacing even the murderer Zeigenmeyer and the New York riots as subjects of conversation. We shall begin to look, now, for a corresponding improvement in the morals of that city. It is difficult to be virtuous in an atmosphere of nastiness, but we trust pure water will work a reformation.

IT is in accordance with the fitness of things that all indications should point to iron as the coming building material for religious edifices as well as those intended for secular uses. New York and Brooklyn have already taken the initative. The new Episcopal church of Rev. De Witt Talmadge, which seats over three thousand people, is constructed of iron, possessing it is said, superior acoustic advantages, and capable of being heated quicker and at less cost than any building of similar size in the city. This building, which it is estimated would have cost $126,000 if built of stone, was constructed at an expense of $25,000. Several new iron churches are going up in various parts of New York, while others are already under contract. Should the practicability of iron churches be demonstrated the example set by New York and Brooklyn will doubtless be widely followed. We hope, however, that the churches of the future will not make irony of religion.

THE very day before the late riots the Richmond *Whig* had a leader on "New York and Tammany," in which the following glowing passage occurred:

"Well, all who love liberty glory in New York, and hail its greatness with rapture. We glory in the wisdom, the energy, the generosity and the heroism of the great men who direct its destinies. They teach us all heart and hope against the brutal, vulgar despotism of Washington. We look upon them as the sheet-anchor of our liberties. Without New York, we might well despair.

We have not yet heard what that journal thinks of the "generosity and heroism" of Tammany in connection with the Twelfth of July. Did it hail the news of the Hall-Kelso surrender "with rapture," or may we hope that a true conception of the character of the "great men" has at last forced its way through our contemporary's wig?

THE Commission appointed by the New York Legislature to test inventions made for improving canal navigation, by substituting steam or other motive power, for animal labor, in competition for the premium of $100,000, offered by the State, met recently and resolved upon the tests to be required. It was decided that the competitors shall make not less than three round trips from New York and Buffalo or Oswego, each boat to be loaded with not less than two hundred tons of cargo each way. The whole of the year 1872 will be allowed to such persons as may desire so much time, and the award will not be made until the close of navigation in that year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Cincinnati a new sort of piano has been invented and patented during the present month. The peculiar feature of the invention is that, instead of strings stretched across the sounding board, small steel tongues, each with a hook, or arm, on either side, are attached to the sounding-board, and struck by hammers similar to those of the ordinary instrument, only the tongue and hammer are worked perpendicularly. One hook of each tongue being half the length of the other, yields a tone an octave higher; thus each stroke of the hammer produces two notes, an octave apart. The vibration produced is full as continuous as that obtained from strings, and the tone is readily stopped by the application of a check or damper. It is said to be entirely practicable to manufacture instruments of this pattern much cheaper than those of the ordinary style.

Medical science in the Northwestern province of India has met with no slight foe in the superstition of the natives, who object to official vaccination, for a curious reason. They believe that a native child is to be born whose destiny it will be to drive the English out of India, and then to conquer the world. This child is to be distinguished from other children by having milk instead of blood in his veins. The natives believe that by vaccination the English are seeking to discover the wonderful infant, so as to imprison or kill him.

A machine has now been perfected which may be applied to cooling the air of theaters, halls, and all public or private dwellings. One of these machines will either produce 200 pounds of ice per hour, or will furnish in the same space of time 30,000 cubic feet of air, reduced to a temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit. It is probable that in a few years we will turn on from the same registers the cool air in summer and hot air in winter. The application of such an apparatus to the pipes of a heater would be extremely simple, and furnish just what we want when the heater is out of duty.

In the case of Ziegenmeyer, tried at Chicago for the murder of Gumbleton, the jury on the first ballot after their retirement voted unanimously that the accused was guilty, but when it came to the character of the punishment to be meted out, eight voted to hang him and four to send him for life to the penitentiary. These four proved "unconvinceable." The verdict was thus recorded: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Alfred Ziegenmeyer, guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and we further find that the said Alfred Ziegenmeyer be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life."

Out in Iowa a new theory is advanced concerning the chinch-bug. A few years since, in Appanoose county, a general attempt was made to raise spring wheat, on the plea that fall wheat was almost certain to freeze out. But the yield of chinch-bugs increased from year to year with the area of wheat sown until at last the farmers were compelled to abandon the culture of spring wheat. Soon the pest also disappeared. Lately the farmers again put in spring wheat in considerable quantities, and the chinch-bugs reappeared. They are thus accounted for: spring wheat, but soon spread and consume fields of corn, oats, fall wheat, or almost anything else on the farm. It is firmly believed that if the spring wheat sown this year, in the locality mentioned, had been committed to the flames instead of the ground, and the fields permitted to lie idle, the county would have been the gainer by a hundred thousand dollars.

In consequence of the prevailing superstitious belief in the unlucky character of Friday, railroads expect a large decrease in the number of passengers carried on that day. Railroad statistics show a much less number of passengers carried on Friday than on any other day in the week. The decrease is counted for in no other way than upon the ground that people will not start on a journey upon a day which promises them bad luck.

Some idea of the amount of money expended for tobacco may be formed from the fact that in New York city, during 1870, nearly thirteen millions of pounds of tobacco were sold, and more than six million pounds besides were shipped to foreign ports—making a total of nearly twenty million pounds as the transactions of one year in New York alone. In Great Britain, it is estimated that forty-one million pounds of tobacco were consumed in 1869, the latest year for which there are official returns. Here are millions of pounds of tobacco and hundreds of thousands of dollars, all consumed together—a fact which will appal the members of the anti-Tobacco League. But it is useless to strive against facts and fate; and there is a degree of comfort in the reflection that tobacco industry gives employment to many thousands of persons who need the money it brings them.

From our English exchanges we learn that the English capitalists are generally well pleased with their purchases of American mines. Nevada mines seem to be attracting great attention in the London mining market, and the shares of some of the companies, which completed their purchases some time ago, are now worth four or five times the amount paid for them.

PERSONAL.

Mendoon-men, the King of Burmah, who lately sent his envoy, the Baden Woon, to England, uses some extravagant Oriental designations in his diplomatic correspondence. When he addresses the Viceroy of India (whom he calls the English ruler), for instance, he styles himself, "His Great, Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty, who reigns over the Kingdoms of Thoona Prantta, Tampdenpar, and all the great surrounding Islands, being Prince of the King of the Rising Run, Lord of Land, Water, and Lives; Lord of the Celestial Elephant, Master of many White Elephants and the Great Upholder of Righteousness!" With the one exception, that of "Lord of Land, Water, and Lives," the Viceroy in turn addresses the King by the foregoing titles.

The extensive estate of Schwartzenheck, which the Emperor William the First has lately presented to the Prince Bismarck, in recognition of his services during the recent war with France, now bears the name will henceforth figure among the numerous titles of the Chancellor of the German Empire, besides the homes gone by to the Crown of Denmark, and became the property of the King of Prussia when Lauenburg was annexed to his kingdom. By this gift Prince Bismarck has probably become the wealthiest landed proprietor in Northern Germany.

Henry Ward Beecher, in reply to a serenade by the Amherst students, said that "he was glad to see so much more class feeling and song-singing than in his college days, when they only sung psalm tunes in the chapel, never in the streets, and never secular tunes."

Rosa Bonheur, a letter states, still resides at Fontainebleau, France. She makes studies constantly but finishes few pictures. The competency she has acquired frees her from the necessity of painting to please any one but herself. It is difficult to coax her to finish anything, consequently the prices are higher than ever.

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MRS. SWISSHELM HEARD FROM.

What She Has to Say About Her Early Efforts—Breeches and Petticoats—Her Cry for "More Apples"—She Proposes a Horticultural Mission.

ZOZONIA, PA., July 12, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

About three and twenty years ago—soon after the legislature of Pennsylvania passed its first law allowing married women to own property, one of the then most prominent lawyers of the western part of the State came to me, and solemnly read me such a lecture as I had not and have not had before or since. He assumed that no such law would or could have been passed but for my partisan appeals through the Pittsburgh press.

He thought I had sinned ignorantly in thus "destroying the sanctity of the marriage relation," explained at length the fearful consequences that must follow such a departure from well established principles and precedents of jurisprudence, and said, "You will live to rue the day you opened such a Pandora's box in your native State, and cast such an apple of discord into every family in it."

I had a profound respect for his opinion as a lawyer, and it had some influence in leading me to confine my labors, principally to advocating the rights of those women who were literally sold on the auction block, while the new law was being assimilated to the wants of the people.

In the days when I had been urging its passage I was the common target for the sharpest arrows of the wits and writlings of the American press, from George D. Prentice to the last reporter on the New York *Herald*; and however they might differ on other points, all agreed that I wanted a pair of pantaloons, while authoresses, those women who got up cook books and wrote moonshiney-night stories for extremely simple, and furnish just what we want when the heart is off duty.

In the case of Ziegenmeyer, tried at Chicago for the murder of Gumbleton, the jury on the first ballot after their retirement voted unanimously that the accused was guilty, but when it came to the character of the punishment to be meted out, eight voted to hang him and four to send him for life to the penitentiary. These four proved "unconvinceable." The verdict was thus recorded: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Alfred Ziegenmeyer, guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and we further find that the said Alfred Ziegenmeyer be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life."

Out in Iowa a new theory is advanced concerning the chinch-bug. A few years since, in Appanoose county, a general attempt was made to raise spring wheat, on the plea that fall wheat was almost certain to freeze out. But the yield of chinch-bugs increased from year to year with the area of wheat sown until at last the farmers were compelled to abandon the culture of spring wheat. Soon the pest also disappeared. Lately the farmers again put in spring wheat in considerable quantities, and the chinch-bugs reappeared. They are thus accounted for: spring wheat, but soon spread and consume fields of corn, oats, fall wheat, or almost anything else on the farm. It is firmly believed that if the spring wheat sown this year, in the locality mentioned, had been committed to the flames instead of the ground, and the fields permitted to lie idle, the county would have been the gainer by a hundred thousand dollars.

In consequence of the prevailing superstitious belief in the unlucky character of Friday, railroads expect a large decrease in the number of passengers carried on that day. Railroad statistics show a much less number of passengers carried on Friday than on any other day in the week. The decrease is counted for in no other way than upon the ground that people will not start on a journey upon a day which promises them bad luck.

Some idea of the amount of money expended for tobacco may be formed from the fact that in New York city, during 1870, nearly thirteen millions of pounds of tobacco were sold, and more than six million pounds besides were shipped to foreign ports—making a total of nearly twenty million pounds as the transactions of one year in New York alone. In Great Britain, it is estimated that forty-one million pounds of tobacco were consumed in 1869, the latest year for which there are official returns. Here are millions of pounds of tobacco and hundreds of thousands of dollars, all consumed together—a fact which will appal the members of the anti-Tobacco League. But it is useless to strive against facts and fate; and there is a degree of comfort in the reflection that tobacco industry gives employment to many thousands of persons who need the money it brings them.

From our English exchanges we learn that the English capitalists are generally well pleased with their purchases of American mines. Nevada mines seem to be attracting great attention in the London mining market, and the shares of some of the companies, which completed their purchases some time ago, are now worth four or five times the amount paid for them.

PERSONAL.

Mendoon-men, the King of Burmah, who lately sent his envoy, the Baden Woon, to England, uses some extravagant Oriental designations in his diplomatic correspondence. When he addresses the Viceroy of India (whom he calls the English ruler), for instance, he styles himself, "His Great, Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty, who reigns over the Kingdoms of Thoona Prantta, Tampdenpar, and all the great surrounding Islands, being Prince of the King of the Rising Run, Lord of Land, Water, and Lives; Lord of the Celestial Elephant, Master of many White Elephants and the Great Upholder of Righteousness!" With the one exception, that of "Lord of Land, Water, and Lives," the Viceroy in turn addresses the King by the foregoing titles.

The extensive estate of Schwartzenheck, which the Emperor William the First has lately presented to the Prince Bismarck, in recognition of his services during the recent war with France, now bears the name will henceforth figure among the numerous titles of the Chancellor of the German Empire, besides the homes gone by to the Crown of Denmark, and became the property of the King of Prussia when Lauenburg was annexed to his kingdom. By this gift Prince Bismarck has probably become the wealthiest landed proprietor in Northern Germany.

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WITCHCRAFT ILLUSTRATED.

Singular Circumstance Satisfactorily Explained—An African Sorcerer's Mode of Treatment—Exposure and Flight.

In Philadelphia, a few weeks since, a colored girl of fifteen, when returning home from church, was suddenly afflicted with abdominal pains, accompanied by violent vomitings, and soon the basin she used was filled with blood which she had ejected. The medicine prescribed by a doctor who was in attendance was duly administered to the patient; but, far from relieving her sufferings, seemed to have augmented rather than diminished, for her vomitings became more violent, her pains grew more excruciating, and the poor sufferer, writhing in agony, made the house resound with the loud and piteous groans which she was heard incessantly to utter. In this state she continued till night came on, when, under a different mode of treatment, she experienced a wonderful and favorable change in her condition, for her vomitings ceased, her pains were allayed, and she was heard to groan no more. She became perfectly tranquil and slept the greater part of the night.

Next morning she ordered one of her little sisters to remove the utensil which till then was allowed to remain by her bedside with the blood in it. The little girl after emptying it, noticed certain curious objects adhering to the bottom of it inside, which curiosity led her to examine. Great was her astonishment when she discovered them to be a quantity of pins, buttons, needles and diminutive fragments of earthenware. She immediately took the basin to her sick sister, who was no less astonished at seeing the curious things in it, for she could not recollect ever having ejected them. Various were the theories formed respecting this singular and unaccountable circumstance, and the sick girl's mother, at length remembed that some one had "worked witchcraft" to injure her daughter. An African, known as Cudjoe Sam, who occupied a room in the house, and known in the neighborhood as a sorcerer of high repute, appeared and confirmed the mother's theory. He assured her that some one had "worked witchcraft" to kill her daughter; that the pins, buttons, needles, &c., which she had vomited were only a prelude to a greater quantity of more dangerous things which she would still have from time to time to eject, and that if she, the mother, did not engage another sorcerer to extract those things from her, she would inevitably die. It was finally agreed that he should effect a cure on the patient, the African sorcerer, having secured a premium in advance, proceeded to make up his indispensables. Retiring, he went to the girl's room, and taking from his pocket a small vial, commenced to rub her face with the blackish mixture which it contained, and the obnoxious odor which it emitted soon pervaded the whole room. He then ordered her clothes to be taken off, and the poor girl, in a state of perfect nudity, reluctantly consented to undergo a series of fiendish manipulations performed by a savage African, while her ignorant parents stood there and beheld it with countenances which indicated their appreciation and delight. An abscess happened to form on her leg, and when it had arrived to a state of suppuration, Cudjoe lanced it, and, by adroitly handed the girl and her parents into the belief that he had extracted from the wound a quantity of pins, buttons, needles and diminutive fragments of earthenware, such as were noticed adhering to the bottom of the basin. About a week after the patient was afflicted with an infectious cutaneous complaint, to avoid which all by whom wholesome weeds with which the villain was daily in the habit of rubbing over her whole body. On Monday afternoon the mother sent one of her youngest daughters to bring from a shelf in the patient's room a small tin vessel containing pins, needles, &c., when the child at once remembered having on the night of her sister's sudden illness emptied the contents into the utensil through a mistake. Here the mysterious objects in the case were at once accounted for. The old African scoundrel, hearing that steps were being taken to secure his arrest as an imposter, made his escape, and has since kept out of the way of the police. We hear the girl has fortunately been restored to her former health and strength.

THE Boston Clearing House Committee have been acting in concert with the New York banks in endeavoring to contest the claim made upon them by the Secretary of the Treasury for a tax of two and a half per cent. on dividends of earnings declared subsequent to August 1, 1870, and prior to January 1, 1871. The New York Committee recommend the paying of the tax under protest, on the following grounds: First, because the act of July 14, 1870, and the other acts imposing said tax on dividends are not in accordance with, or authorized by the

James T. Brady & Co

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BANKERS,

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1 st, 1871, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1871.

Money at this point is unusually plenty, and the banks and banking houses are steadily gaining in deposits. The demand for loans is light, and paper is in request. There is a certain class of paper that money lenders will not take only at such rates as will pay them for the extra risk they may incur. This class is still at a heavy discount, and no matter how much money is, it can only be placed at from 12 to 15 per cent. and commission. Local stocks and bonds are firm and in demand. We learn also that the sales of Northern Pacific 7-30s have been nearly double in the first of this month, and the investment demand for them is steadily increasing.

—Government bonds showed some improvement, which was owing to the firmness and higher premiums in gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	113
10-40s	112¾	113¾
Gold	112½	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The New York *Herald* considers the weekly statement of the Associated banks slightly unfavorable. The deposits have increased over six millions of dollars, against a gain in reserve of only about one million dollars. The loans are now up to the extraordinary sum of $200,000,000. The large increase in deposits is attributed to further large arrivals in the city of national bank currency, which is likely to prove a drug and annoyance, as it has so often heretofore. The gain in reserve is nearly equally divided between specie and legal tenders. The item of circulation shows a trifling decrease.

The exports of specie during the week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:

Total for the week	$1,962,814
Previously reported	46,441,087
Total since January 1, 1871	$48,403,902
Same time 1870	20,936,753
Same time 1869	18,813,733
Same time 1868	57,392,854
Same time 1867	33,965,053
Same time 1866	49,955,791

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 17, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	96¾	96¾
Del. & Hud.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Reading	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	111¾	111¾
Harlem	127¾			128¾		
Mich. Cent.	93¾			94		
Lake Shore	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Pittsburgh						
Cleve. & Pitts.	118¾	118¾	118¾	119	119¼	120
C. & N. W.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do. pref.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
St. Paul	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Do. pref.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Fol. & Wabash	90	90	90	90	90	90
Ft. Wayne						
Fort Wayne	100			100		
Ohio & Miss.	44		44	44¼	44¼	44
Ohio & Alton	120½			120½		
Do. pref.	2			2½		
N. J. C. & Erie	2¾			2¾		
N. J. Central	98			98		
Quicksilver	15¾			15¾		
Do. pref.	31¾			31¾		
Canton Co.	44¾		45	44¾	44	45¼
Pacific Mail	81			81		
Adams Ex.	60			60		
Wells F. Ex.	49			49		
American Ex.	44¾			44¾		
U. S. Ex.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

Ex dividend.

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	38½
Lehigh Navigation	47¾
Catawissa preferred	49½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	60¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	19⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	156¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	56

J. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. He also loans sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 17, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week. The weather was decidedly pleasant for outdoor operations. Produce—the receipts keep pace with the wants of the local trade. Prices have been uniform; buyers, generally speaking, were disposed to purchase sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. Groceries—the firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The selling operators report a good business for most articles that come under this head; sugars and coffees are considered a good investment at the present figures. Flour—the market was weak but no lower; holders decline to lower their figures or to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. This confines the operations entirely to the wants of the local trade. Butter—the market was dull; prices continue weak. Provisions—the market is nearly bare of stock—the receipts continue liberal by the slackwater, the daily sales being large, at $1 per bucket, packages returned. Cheese—dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Potatoes—dull; prices continue to decline. Other articles usually quoted have undergone no quotable change.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

July 15.—The past week has been a very busy one in the wool market. The unusually large receipts of new domestic fleece, which have been pouring in upon our wool merchants, have kept them at their wit's end, and much exercised, both physically and mentally, over the question of handling and storage, which is just now uppermost. It, notwithstanding this preoccupation, they have found time to negotiate large sales, and the actual transactions for the week foot up a large aggregate.

The demand for all descriptions of both domestic and foreign grades, such as are adapted to the use of Western fleece, is quite active, and for medium and choice California fleeces, a further advance has been obtained. The sales have been mostly to actual consumers, who feel encouraged to operate freely by the early and active demand for their products and the fair advance in both goods and raw material on the other side of the Atlantic. In view of the situation and prospect, they readily pay prices for wool now that they would not have thought of a few weeks ago, and their chief anxiety seems to be to secure desirable lots of staples at any price.

But there is no difficulty now on the score of making selections, as the large offering of Western fleece have put nearly all lines of domestic in full stock. The supply at present is rapidly accumulating, and with standing the large sales, and holders have confidence that, as the city is now controlled, and with a continued easy money market, the present high prices will be fully sustained. It is certain that the entire home supply for the year to come, is unusually small, and has already passed into few and strong hands. The California clip has mostly come forward and gone into consumption.

Moreover, there is not likely to be any cheap competition on the score of foreign wools, as these are scarce and command relatively high prices—too high to admit of large importations, with better grades still wanted for consumption abroad, while the full resumption of manufacturing industry in England is in view of these conditions. Holders of domestic wool are not disturbed by the temporary accumulation of supplies at any point, but are quite indifferent to sales except at full quoted rates.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Copper Market.

July 15.—The market for manufactured copper is firmer with a fair demand. Sheathing is selling at 39c; yellow sheathing metal at 32c; bolts and braziers' copper at 32@36c, as to size, and yellow metal bolts at 34c @ 3½.

Ingot copper continues in active demand both from manufacturers and dealers, with prices tending up. In New York during the past week there has been a large movement in domestic brands, for future delivery, comprising the entire production of some of the Lake Superior mines up to the close of December. We note sales of domestic here at a range of 29½@29½c @ lb for large and small lots.—*Bulletin.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the Week Ending July 12.]

Georges codfish in good demand, with an increase in price. Sales the present week at $4 75 @ qtl, market closing firm. Bank 5s. Mackerel—Shore in light receipt. We quote sales of No 2 at $7 50; large $8 @ $8 50; medium $6 @ $6 50. Fresh halibut in light receipt the present week and prices advanced. Last sales of Georges at $5 @ cwt. No bank in the market, smoked do 9c@9½c @ lb. Oil—Cod 52c @ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, July 17—P. M.

MONEY

Plentiful at 2@3 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110@.

GOLD.

Gold weaker to-day, opening at 112¾, closing at 112¾. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. Clearings $8,500,000. Exports were light; the shipments for to-morrow helped to depress the market.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments dull and firm, 10-40s advanced slightly. Treasury officials say Secretary Boutwell will suspend further purchases of bonds should they remain above par in gold.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, with the exception of Missouri and Tennessee, which are strong and active.

Missouris	98½	Virginias, old	66½
Tennessee, old	72	North Carolinas, old	45½
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	67½		

STOCKS.

In stocks scarcely enough is doing to give tone to the market. The whole list, excepting Erie, Pittsburgh and Union Pacific is steady and dull, the first two advancing and the latter breaking to 28¾ under sales by the "bears," who raided this stock, hoping to create a general decline. A number of professional speculators are out of town. The clique are holding on patiently, in the hope of securing a short interest. The backbone of the market is Lake Shore, which is held by a strong pool. The balance dull but firm.

W. U. Telegraph	58½	Rock Island	107½
Quicksilver	15¾	Central	105½
Mariposa	4	St. Paul	59¾
Preferred	10	Preferred	80¾
Adams Express	61	Wabash	59¾
Wells Fargo Express	50	Preferred	74
Amer'n Express	46½	Fort Wayne	100
United States Express	63	Terre Haute	34
Pacific Mail	45¾	Preferred	60
New York Central	96¾	Chicago and Alton	120¾
New York Cent. Scrip	91½	Preferred	130
Reading	111½	Illinois Central c. div	125
Michigan Central	120	Chicago and N'thw'n	78½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	119¾	Central Pacific Bonds	98¾
Erie	28¾	Union	88½
Northwestern Pref'd	90¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Excited and higher by 4c; No 2 spring $1 16@ @1 17¾, cash, and $1 17@@1 17¾ for July; this afternoon sold at $1 16¾@1 16¾, July $1 17 cash, and $1 19¾@ 1 20¾, August.

CORN—Active and advanced 1c; No 2 mixed 31¾c cash @ 32c for July, and 35½c August; this afternoon quiet and weak, 31¾@32c @ bush for August, and 35@35½c July.

OATS—No 2 firm but quiet, 24½@24¾c @ bush.

RYE—No 2 easier at 59@59½c.

BARLEY—Quiet for fall and August and September.

HOGSHEADS—Held firmer at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but unchanged. Mess pork closed at $14 25@14 30 cash, and $14 42 August.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and shade firmer at $46@4 75; receipts 3,000; shipments 6,000.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The market is as yet without much animation, but in general buoyant. We quote Atlantic A 24½; Augusta 19½@22½c; Dwight Star 19½c; Lawrence 19½@20c; Pacific H 19½@20c; Pacific LL 19½@20c; Cabot C 12½c; Augusta D

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Catholic Bishops of Germany Sharply Reproved for Encroachments on the Civil Power—Warning Against Intrigues for the Restoration of the Bonapartists.

Warning Against Bonapartist Intrigues.

PARIS, July 17.—*La Salute*, the new weekly journal which supports Thiers, utters a cry of warning against intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapartists.

Royal Flattery.

DRESDEN, July 17.—The Emperor of Russia has sent a flattering telegraphic dispatch to the Crown Prince of SAXONY, conferring on him the honorary title of Field Marshal.

German Catholic Bishops Reproved.

BERLIN, July 17.—The *North German Gazette* sharply reproves the Catholic Bishops of Germany for their encroachments on the civil power.

YET ANOTHER.

Most Destructive Storm Ever Seen in Huron County, O.—Houses Demolished, Trees Torn Up, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A special to the *Gazette* says: The most destructive storm ever seen in Huron county visited that locality yesterday. It made its first appearance in the Dutch settlement, three miles Southwest of Norwalk, prostrating crops, trees and fences. Crossing the town Greenfield and Fairfield townships, it destroyed a brick school house, unroofed a number of farm houses, prostrating fruit and shade trees, and damaged barns and outhouses. The brick residence of Harlan Simmons, one of the best in the county, was unroofed and the gable ends dashed into the building, amid frightful crashing of the brick and the household. Thirteen persons were in the house at the time, fortunately all in the first story, and thus escaped injury. The upper story of Simmons's barn was completely carried away, and the debris scattered in all directions. The loss to the county is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. So far as heard no lives were lost.

ARKANSAS.

Colored Ku-Kluxs—Baptist State Convention—Senator Clayton Puts the Guillotine in Motion.

LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—Several cases of Ku-Kluxing by colored people are reported near this city. Saturday night a negro man was stopped in the road by two colored men, who attempted to rob and maltreat his person, but he gave big ball and escaped. A similar case was reported last evening. Housebreaking is becoming very frequent.

The colored Baptist State Convention meets here to-morrow. A number of prominent men from different portions of the State have arrived.

Quite a flutter was created in the city by the rumored removal of several prominent Federal officials belonging to the factions opposed to Senator Clayton. It is understood that the latter gained the complete confidence of the administration.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1871.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to date amount to $97,054,400. The subscriptions to-day reached $21,500. Bonds already issued on the above subscriptions amount to $6,360,000.

NOT TRUE.

The statement that Secretary Boutwell paid more for bonds on Thursday than their par value in gold is not true.

KU-KLUX ADMITTED TO EXIST IN ALABAMA.

W. H. Torrey, a lawyer of Alabama, was examined by the Ku-Klux Committee this morning. He admitted the existence of bands of armed and disguised men, who perpetrated occasional outrages, but considered the purpose of their organization to be to keep the peace. He knew nothing of the murder of Sheriff Chisholm, of De Kalb, Miss., was also examined, and testified that there had been committed a number of lawless acts in his county, but they were not now of frequent occurrence. A combination of the citizens of both parties had aided him in putting them down and preventing a recurrence. Just before leaving for Washington he had been told by leading Conservatives that the Democrats were getting up an organization which would control the colored vote and make them carry all the elections.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A call was issued last night for a meeting of the Irish citizens of Buffalo to consider who is responsible for the slaughter in New York on the 12th of July.

Winnipeg dates to July 8th state that George W. Hill, private Secretary to Governor Archibald, committed suicide by shooting himself. The day before he was on a steamboat excursion and apparently in high spirits.

The President and party visited Gen. Vodges at Fort Hamilton on Saturday, returning to Long Branch in the afternoon.

Prof. Hayden and party, of the United States Geographical and Topographical survey, have completed the survey of the route from Ogden, Utah, to Virginia City, Montana, and have now gone North or Emil, to the headwaters of the Yellow Stone.

A boy named T. Ischtrgi, aged fifteen years, was killed by foul air while descending into a cistern for the purpose of cleaning it out, in Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday. Two men who were sent down to his rescue were pulled out nearly dead before the cause of the difficulty was discovered. The cistern was ten feet deep and was in a brewery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1871.

BASE BALL.

In the contest between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Olympics, of Washington, the former won by a score of 49 to nine.

MACE AFTER COBURN AGAIN.

Jim Mace, the pugilist, has issued a card, waiving the decision of the referee in his favor in the last match with Coburn, and challenges the latter to fight for five or ten thousand dollars a side, within one hundred miles of New Orleans. In the event of Coburn declining, he is willing to transfer the challenge to O'Baldwin.

CRIME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Reuben J. Dolph was sentenced to-day to five years imprisonment in the State prison at Auburn for blackmailing a physician.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Philip Baker stabbed and mortally wounded Marion Saunders, in Boone county, Ky., Saturday. Both were colored. Baker was arrested, and subsequently escaped.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—William Cheeta, a boss herder, was murdered by a Mexican band forty miles south of Abilene, Kansas, last week. Cheeta gave the Mexican some orders which he did not like, and watching his opportunity, slipped up behind him and shot him in the back.

Curly Walker, a notorious cattle thief and desperado, was killed by Capt. Wemple, of Sand Spring, at Fort Dodge, some days since. Walker had stolen some cattle from Wemple, was pursued and found at Fort Dodge, where Wemple overhauled and shot him. Both drew pistols, and after twelve shots had been fired, Walker was killed.

FIRES.

Pekin, Ill.

PEORIA, ILL., July 17.—The distillery of J. L. Smith, at Pekin, Ill., was destroyed by fire at 3 P. M. Loss $50,000; insured for $30,000. The explosion from the bursting of a receiving pipe, which threw the whisky in contact with a burning lamp.

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, July 17.—A tenement house on the corner of First street and Dorchester avenue, South Boston, owned by John Sweeney, and occupied by twelve families, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $25,000; insurance, $8,000. Several adjoining tenement houses on First and Athens streets and Green's alley were badly damaged, making the total loss $50,000. Michael McGrahann has been arrested on suspicion of raising the fire.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 60
500 bbls upper road, 5 run pipe	4 75
3,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 60 days	4 60
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 85
1,000 bbls Columbia, regardless	4 90
1,000 bbls Rynd Farm, 45½ gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	5 00
2,000 bbls lower road, B. O. all year	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00

A little more inquiry for oil to-day caused a slight stiffening in prices. Sales were not large, but at prices than on Saturday. The bids to-day were about up to the demands of holders last week. Business was but moderate for a Monday, the market closing firmer. The sales given above show plainly the ruling prices, with but a limited amount on sale.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—River eight feet three inches, having risen six inches. Arrivals—Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Dove No. 4, Kentucky river. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—River stationary, with twenty inches in the chute and forty-four in the canal. Clear and pleasant; mercury 80. The Camelia will undertake this week to reduce the time of the packets from Louisville to Cairo. The Little Condor arrived from Pomeroy with salt and started back.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 17.—Heavy storm of rain, lightning and wind last night; clear and hot to-day. River rises slowly; eight feet on the falls. Departed—both Downs—Emma Floyd, 9 P. M. Saturday; Rose Hite, 5 P. M. Sunday; Bermuda, 6 P. M., Mary Ament 6 P. M., and John Lumsden, 6 P. M., Monday. Up—John Lumsden and Quickstep, 8 P. M., Sunday; Rose Hite, Mary Ament and Bermuda, 6 P. M., to-day; Arkansas, 1:50 P. M., all with good trips. Burmess active.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—River falling, with twenty-two inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 17.—Port List.—Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Florence Trimble, Memphis packet, 4 A. M.; Texas, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 A. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M. The Indiana is loading here for New Orleans. River stationary; mercury 84.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Arrived—Mary McDonald, Kansas City; Carrie Lee, Missouri River; Sioux City; R. J. Lockwood, Red river; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Meteor, Memphis; Grand Huntsville, Peoria; Cambridge and Mary E. Poe, Sioux City. Departed—Northwestern, St. Paul; Henry Johnson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson; Ida, Augusta; Moonstone, Illinois river. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and sultry.

Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, July 17.—The up river steamers are crowded with harvesting reapers, and not a few pleasure seekers from Southern climes. The Alex. Mitchell, up to-day, had 400 passengers.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Hot and fearfully hot; mercury 97 this afternoon. River falling slowly. Up—Marnie City and Commonwealth. Down—Bismarck, Sallie and Dardanelle.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—The river is again very low and falling. Weather clear and hot. Arrived —Little Rock, from above; Sioux City from below. The steamboat Arkadelphia commenced operations on the Ouachita at Arkadelphia to-day.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 17.—Down—Ouachita Belle, 7 P. M. Up—Natchez, 12 last night. Warm and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Arrived—Shannon, Louisville; Reos and barges, Cincinnati. No departures.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Narrow-Gauge Roads to be Built.

Their Utility as Passenger Railways—Rapid Increase in Railroad Building—The Bee-Line Trans-Continental, &c., &c.

CONNECTION WITH LINCOLN AND SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., July 17.—It is claimed that the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad Company have made arrangements with the Rock Island and Pacific Company, whereby the bridge across the Platte river will be built at once and the road completed to Nebraska city, to meet the road from the south and west, giving that company a connection with Lincoln and Southwestern Nebraska.

WHITE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY.

LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—Arrangements were made to-day for the commencement of work on the White River Valley Railroad by the 15th of September.

THE CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN ROAD.

ATCHISON, KS., July 17.—The proposition to vote $50,000 in seven per cent. bonds to the Atchison branch of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad was voted upon to-day, and carried by a majority of seven hundred votes. The road is to be commenced immediately, and completed by July, 1872. It is believed it will be completed by the 1st of January, at which time it is stated that Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad will be completed.

RAPID INCREASE IN RAILROADS.

E. D. Mansfield, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: The last return of railroads (January, 1871) gave 55,000 miles of railroads in this country. Of this amount 15,000 miles have been laid on less ten years. But the most important fact is that 6,000 miles were made in the past year. At the same rate we should make the enormous amount of 60,000 miles in the next ten years! If we may judge by what is now going on, there will be even more than for it is easy to see that in the years 1871 and 1872 railroads will be made at a greater rate than in 1870.

There are in almost every State new lines construction, and in others new lines projected. The New York papers to see the mortgage bonds of dozens of companies advertised, and all of them apparently successful. If we look into the cause of this we shall find one leading cause to be the abundance and cheapness of money, which is being poured into the country by the European bankers, and principally by the action of the Government. The Government is actually yielding to the money market of two *hundred millions* ($200,000,000) per annum, which it did not yield three years ago. Half of this is in payment of the public debt, and the other half in the reduction of taxes. Again, the immense accumulation of gold in the last twenty years has begun to be felt in all the money markets throughout the world. Money is discounted in the Bank of England at two and a half per cent., and on call in New York at three per cent. On first securities it can be had at six per cent. In France the same instalment of the German indemnity was taken up by the middle classes of people. With the reduction of Government demands for taxation, and the rise in the industry of the country in full activity, and with the money markets overflowing with gold, the good railroad schemes can get any amount of money at reasonable rates. Hence, railroad construction, especially west of the Mississippi, will go on with unprecedented activity. Here are some signs in the Eastern portion of the country which are quite remarkable. "H. V. R.," in the *Gazette*, details several railroads branches and additions, which are to make breaking in becoming very frequent. The capital account of the road from every side. This would cost millions. Then *here*, in the oldest part of New York, there are four new lines of road making—including the Hartford and Erie, which, though bankrupt, is to be—six, besides a bridge over the Hudson, which seem certain to be made. In Ohio there will be at least five hundred miles of new road—if we dare include the continuance of the Chesapeake and Ohio, of so great interest to Cincinnati, as a road to the Southwest and Southeast region. The great Northern Pacific is going on with power and rapidity. Unless some act of Congress prevents it, we shall make 60,000 miles of railroad in the next ten years. Who can say now ask, "What is all this railroading coming to?" We could not do without it, if we looked to the mere transportation of wheat and corn. But there is another thing seems to strike almost every one now-a-days—there is the passenger traffic. If the railroads, as they were to attempt to regulate railroad fares and conditions, it would very soon run against what the courts call "vested rights," and therefore the general regulations of the road can not be made unless by two-thirds majority of stockholders. This would be very sorry to see. Ohio can do something by way of model, and consistent with its charters, which I wish were done.

PALACE CARS AND OTHER MONOPOLIES.

MR. Mansfield says that there is one thing which deserves attention. It is the modern "palace cars," &c. The roads boast of this as a great improvement; and the tired or invalid passenger is glad to get them on any terms. But what is the practical result? That the road gets a large revenue for the lending on a little more room and a little more nice furniture. A bed can be put on the regular train for ample interest and remuneration for the additional cost. That these cars are really an accommodation, as many suppose, and that a slight additional charge may properly be made, is true; but this is no more reason for imposing additional fare on the public than there was in the good common passenger cars over the box cars. The railroad company has made their improvements for their own benefit, and, if they are not remunerated by the increased business, they can leave them off at any time.

But a far greater evil is putting the whole freight business of the country in the hands of a few rotten companies—we may say of half a dozen men. There are 52,000 miles of railroad, and 4,000 miles, in the hands of three or four companies, who control all the rest, by controlling the great markets. This is a subject for serious consideration.

THE BEE-LINE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Concerning the assertion of our correspondent A. P. H., at Sault Ste. Marie that a road could be built within thirty miles of a bee-line from Puget Sound to Portland, Me., the *Railroad Record* says:

"The route is impracticability itself, from one end to the other. It would be fully as sane a scheme to keep Lake Superior open to navigation during the five months of winter by cutting and maintaining a channel through the ice, and allay its fury during three severe spring and fall months, by the applications of oil and waste to its 'troubled waters.'"

NARROW-GAUGES PROPOSED TO BE BUILT.

The Duluth *Minnesotian* says that Hon. Edmund Rice, President of the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, was at that place recently, in consultation with other railway men in regard to a narrow-gauge road along the North Shore of Lake Superior to Duluth, by an arrangement with the Canada Government to Fort William and the silver mines. President Rice owns the remnant of the old land grant by which he is entitled to the Fort Garry line, and the New York papers say that he has taken the initiative in the international boundaryline at Pigeon river was authorized; and proposes to use that grant in the interest of this new project.

The city of Louisville has granted the right of way through a part of that city to the Louisville, Harrod Creek and Westport Railroad. This is a three-foot gauge road, which is being pushed with considerable energy, and its early completion is probable.

After the General Spring Bill was written a long letter to the Cumberland, Md., *Daily News* in favor of the construction of a narrow gauge railroad into the South Branch valley, W. Va., from Cumberland, to terminate at Grant Spring and Petersburg, and others therein. Such a road, he says, would open up the most fertile portion of the State, and would be remunerative from its first opening. Mr. Spriggs further says: "I am informed that one of the best and most experienced engineers on the shore, looking at the country, whom you all know, and have on more than one occasion, favored with your confidence, offers to build this road and equip it for $300,000. The cost of a narrow-gauge railroad is small compared with other railroads. I am satisfied that the road can be constructed from here to Moorefield with a grade of less than twenty feet. The principal expense of this road would have to be reshipped if it could not find a market here."

The Mississippi Central Railroad is rapidly being completed, and for a great portion of the road the grading has been finished and the ties distributed along the line. The necessary iron, engines and cars have already been purchased, and will be delivered by the 10th of August. The road has been changed from an ordinary wide to a narrow three feet gauge, on which the lighter class of iron will be used, which, it is expected, will result in the saving of nearly one-half the cost of construction of a broad-gauge road; in fact, the aid granted by the State on the bonds can be disposed of at a reasonable price, and will be worth 90 cents on the dollar. When completed, will be as serviceable as a far more expensive broad-gauge road. It will cross White river at Helena, a distance of forty-five miles from Holomo, to which point the cars will be running by the 1st of October, and then the road will now progress without any stoppages.

NARROW GAUGE PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

A writer in an engineer journal advocates the construction of narrow-gauge roads, to accomodate persons who reside not more than twenty miles from the city, on the score of cheapness of construction and operating, as well as safety. He says: "The cars proposed are to be as commodious between axle, horse and rail cars. They are to carry the passengers seated as now in the long cars, on seats for two at the side of the car, with a passage between the end doors. With seats each a half foot apart a car will carry forty passengers, if made twenty-five feet long. These cars are to be set on axles with as wide a base as the curvature of the road will permit, and to have little overhang at the ends; and should be fastened together by spring couplers so as to have the train move as one mass. In other respects they would be modelled like the horse cars. These weigh about two tons, and carry safely the same twice the number they can seat. By allowing a ton additional for the framing and bracing of the proposed car, it would carry safely forty tons for forty persons. Assuming now that two hundred persons are to be carried, five cars and their load will weigh thirty tons. The engine for such a weight may be lightened, and not exceed ten tons. It should be made for the city grades, and to run over the road, no delay at either end of the route, by going on a turntable, but merely switch off, and back to its place at the head of the train in the direction of the next run. Requiring but little fuel and water for its light load, the tank can be put on the engine frame near the ground. A train made up in this manner will have great stability, the water and the passengers being about two feet nearer to the ground than at present. The total weight will be forty tons, with power to start it, and sufficient to stop and start quickly, and it will move steadily, since the cars are bound tightly together, and they also have a low center of gravity. Starting from the city with two hundred persons, and leaving part of the load at every station, will give the engine as the work progressed through twenty miles. The actual cost of carrying one passenger twenty miles will be 34.10 cents for train expenses. With a charge of ten cents per ride which it is stated that cheap passenger trains are with forty-nine cents out of London, which is given as 25 cents per week, or 4½ cents for twenty miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Partridge, Vandenburg, Johnson of Washington, and Hall, of Ohio, have been sent on to-night to Leesburg, to make the necessary arrangements to organize the Maryland and Virginia Railroad Company. Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed to the capital stock, and a meeting has been called at Nookesville, Prince William county, Va., on Saturday, the 22d, to organize the company. The engineer corps organized will be of great advantage to that section of Virginia when completed. The design seems to be to connect the Cumberland Valley road with the tide-water Virginia.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, July 17.—General Butler's expressed readiness to accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is generally responded to by the leading Boston papers. The *Advertiser* thinks it rather early to accept a nomination to be made so far ahead, and intimated that Governor Claflin ought to be induced to run again. The *Journal* says there is no question but that the Republicans in conventions will act with proper discretion, and nominate for all offices gentlemen who will strengthen the party and continue its beneficial rule.

The best quality of rice in the market is produced in South Carolina, bringing at present about a pound more than East India rice, even when the supply is greatest. Since the decline in American production the difference in price has been still greater. Charleston is the great rice market of the country. The rice crop of 1869–60—the last gathered before the rebellion—was 161,515 tierces. During the destructive military operations in the rice districts the cultivation of rice was almost entirely suspended. The conditions of labor, brought about by the emancipation of the servile laborer, rendered its revival a matter of difficulty on the return of peace, but the indications are that the crop of 1871 are positive and cheering. Previous to the war, the finest quality of Carolina rice was exported to Havre, for manufacture into rice stone, a beautiful imitation of Parian marble, used for statuettes and other ornaments. Carolina rice was exported to Amsterdam, and other ports of Continental Europe imported largely of our American rice. Our home demand would absorb full one hundred thousand tierces, if they could be produced, or more than double the coming crop. White labor cannot be successfully employed on the rice swamps; negro labor is expensive; Chinese labor is called for by the planters. The Chinese and those of African descent are the only laborers that can resist the baleful miasmas of the rice swamps. The effort to introduce Chinese labor into these districts is now being pushed with considerable energy. As yet, success is a matter of hope, not of certainty.

REBELLION IN THE RANKS.

The Rank and File of the Democracy Openly Rebel Against the "New Departure"—Duty of the Party to Defeat the State Ticket as a Rebuke to the Leaders.

Despite the protestations of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and other new departure organs, that the Democracy is united in favor of the new doctrines put forth at Harrisburg, evidences of discontent are strongest out in the rural districts. We published some days ago extracts from the letter of an "Anti-Departure Democrat," printed in the Johnstown *Tribune*, the editor of the paper vouching for the writer being one of the leading Democrats of Cambria county. In the *Tribune*, of Saturday, we find another letter from the anti-departurist, from which we make the following extracts:

"In my last communication I promised to give my views of the situation, and of the party to the nominees of the "late departed" Democratic Convention. In other words, whether the members of the party are under any obligations to support the nominees of that Convention. This is a question not without some difficulty. It must be admitted that the Convention was regular, and its nominations were fairly made. If it had selected corpse, and the nominees were respectable, that is to say, neither morally nor intellectually rotten or, had it gone further and erected a Democratic platform upon which the nominees could stand, then I grant the party, as such, would be under obligations to support the ticket as well as the platform. But when the delegates, the representatives of the party—without consulting their constituents, refused solemnly to renew our oftenrepeated declarations of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization, but instead thereof 'departed' therefrom, and erected a platform, having planks therein contrary to the long and well established principles of the party, basing its wisdom of the fathers who founded and maintained the Government upon 'the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization.' Yea, more, acknowledging that the positions assumed and maintained by the Republican party are and *always* were correct—planting their candidates upon the Republican platform—elect of ratification to go thereon and there embrace, hug, and kiss the negro, and declare them brothers and sisters politically and political equality with themselves. Under these circumstances, I maintain, the party, as such, or as individuals, is under no obligations to support the nominees, but on the contrary are under obligations to defeat them, for this reason, that, if elected, their election will be claimed as conclusive evidence of the correctness of the 'departure.'

"The acts of the convention and the address of Judge Hoffman, the chairman of the committee, are the best specimens of demagogueism on record; the object of both is to deceive the negro, if thereby we can catch him, and we can't.

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Dr. Jacob Marshall, the oldest physician in Reading, died last Tuesday, aged about eighty-five years.

Adam Guller, a respectable citizen of Johnstown, went to the woods on the 8th inst, and cut his throat. Financial trouble is supposed to have been the cause.

The temperance movement is gaining ground in Philadelphia.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The machinery contracted by the Cambria Iron Company's steel works was successfully tested on last Wednesday, and steel rails made with entire satisfaction to all concerned. The rolling mill will be completed in a few days, and works will be finished in every detail, and work go on uninterruptedly.

The Erie car-wheel works, which started about four years ago, was the Erie *Dispatch*, commenced operations by manufacturing four wheels a day. They now produce eighty, and still the orders continue to roll in. Manufacturing don't pay; of course not.

Mrs. Mary Standt, aged twenty-four, was drowned in the mill-race near Bernville, Berks county, last Wednesday. It is supposed she was attacked with an epileptic fit, to which she was subject, and fell into the water.

Of the fifty-seven voters registered in Woodcock borough, Crawford county, fifteen are recorded as "protestants," while one acknowledges to having no occupation.

On Wednesday evening last Otto Huber's jewelry store in Warren was broken into, and between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of goods stolen. After collecting their booty, the thieves stole a horse and buggy worth $600 to carry it away.

Washington and Jefferson College.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At the late meeting of the Alumni of Washington and Jefferson College, which took place at the closing exercises of the college, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Rev. George P. Hays, the President, very earnestly requested each one of his brother Alumni to write a piece or two about the college for publication, therefore ask the privilege of saying a few words in the columns of your widely circulated paper. I have been somewhat astonished at seeing certain statements which have recently appeared in the papers, as well as expecting the late commencement exercises, and the condition of the college. From these statements, one would be led to believe that this commencement was the most successful one ever witnessed in the history of the college. While I am glad to admit that the performances were respectable, that the order was good and that things passed off pleasantly, yet I must confess, that for the United College of Washington and Jefferson, the commencement was rather a poor affair. The graduating class consisted of eighteen students; this is only about one-third of the number that formerly graduated at Jefferson College, and about one-fourth of the number that graduated at Washington College. And it should be remembered that of these eighteen recent graduates, but seven would have been entitled to receive diplomas from either of the old institutions, for what the United College now calls scientific students, it would have formerly called *irregulars*. Never at any commencement before did I witness so few strangers and such a small representation of the Alumni. The Jefferson Alumni seem to have lost all interest in the consolidated institution. An excursion train from Pittsburgh was provided for the accommodation of all who desired to be present at this commencement, which, we have been told, "is to inaugurate a new era in the history of the United College." I saw the train but failed to see the people. What a contrast when compared with the days, before Jefferson College was married, when the people from a distance, although deprived of excursion trains, crowded all the roads riding in the cars, came on horseback to be present on such an occasion, and the churches of the county gathered in, until nearly every house in Canonsburg presented the appearance of a hotel. While walking through the grounds I met an aged gentleman who had come to see his son graduate. A conversation about the United College soon began, and he expressed his dissatisfied with the manner in which the institution was conducted, and said that the people in the whole thing was a failure. From what I had heard and seen myself I did not feel at liberty to contradict him. The College certainly is not what it once did present it to be. Notwithstanding the statement which is so often made in the papers of "consolidated *cities*, any one who looks at it carefully can see that the United College is not, in any point of view, to be compared with the old College of Jefferson College when they were apart. The greater part of the former faculty of Jefferson College have left, and those they once had, when Jefferson numbered from two hundred and fifty to three hundred students, are now reduced to a number of one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Ever since the consolidation of the two colleges there has been a steady falling off of the friends of the institution; hence it is we now see so much smoke and hear so much puffing and blowing made by those who would have it appear that *in this union there is strength*. When did the day ever come when it was necessary for the Presidents of either Washington or Jefferson College to earnestly request the Alumni to bolster up their institutions? Such was the case in 1869. When was there ever so much said about "the flattering prospects" of a college? Such was the case in regard to each session, "The prospects are highly flattering," and yet this tree of knowledge yields but little fruit. As some of us remember, the condition of the college on the last commencement day, we were forcibly struck with the remark which was made a few weeks since by a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania. He said, "The men who effected the consolidation of Washington and Jefferson Colleges have inflicted a stab on the educational interests of the State from which, in all probability, she will never recover." And yet, since this unhappy union has proved a failure, would it not be better for all interested in the cause of education, to make efforts to establish each college on its own foundation, and give to each that which justly belongs to it? The voice of the people, and in speaking of these two institutions to-day is, "Be ye separate." The cause of education demands that the United States Court should so decree.

AN ALUMNUS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, Democratic, asks where the blame rests, and answers the question as follows: "An examination of the new city charter establishes beyond a doubt the feebleness and culpability of Mayor Hall and the Board of Police in relation to the late riots."

At Philadelphia yesterday afternoon three boys, Cornelius Ryan, Galvin and Samuel Glass, were drowned while bathing in a brickyard pond.

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

FOURTH PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

Further Voyages—Imaginary and Real Perils—Ballooning Extraordinary.

In order that my narrative of experience, as well as the more scientific and mechanical part of the subject may not become monotinous, I have thought it best to sandwitch the two; and, for the purpose of disposing of the delusion under which many people labor, in regard to the risks of ballooning being "extra hazardous," as insurance companies would put it, I will now refer to some of my exploits in which the dangers would have been imminent if there was, or is, any real danger in the practice of the art, or science.

In the summer of 1856 I made an ascent from Milwaukee, in a small, rotton muslin balloon, and came down in Lake Michigan, some five miles from Milwaukee harbor. I had a fine sail and enjoyed it hugely; was picked up, of course, before I had been in the water an hour, and if the weather had been rough I might have been shipwrecked. Ships are founded and lost in the equinoctial gales, but never those of pure negligence combined with a want of proper facilities for the management of the details.

I was employed by three scientific gentlemen—to carry out certain objects of their own. The terms and conditions being agreed upon, my next care was to provide myself with gas—an important article I shall dwell upon as well as the balloon. I wanted SIXTY thousand cubic feet; but, owing to the great excitement at the works where the city received its supply, I could obtain but forty thousand from that source. I accordingly provided myself with the remaining twenty thousand by hydrogen to make up the deficiency.

After a hearty supper with my passengers, I retired to a room at my hotel, to deliberate upon the morrow's proceedings before retiring for the night, I gave them the most impartial advice, and, declaring somewhat upon the probable final success of aerial navigation, and the folly, as well as the impracticability of its exhibition as a speculation, the cost of those who had attempted to navigate a balloon, and failed to make it pay, from the time of its first organization. Yea, more, acknowledging that the positions assumed and maintained by the Republican party are and *always* were correct—planting their candidates upon the Republican platform—elect of ratification to go thereon and there embrace, hug, and kiss the negro, and declare them brothers and sisters politically and political equality with themselves. Under these circumstances, I maintain, the party, as such, or as individuals, is under no obligations to support the nominees, but on the contrary are under obligations to defeat them, for this reason, that, if elected, their election will be claimed as conclusive evidence of the correctness of the 'departure.'

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